

## THE TRIBUNE.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 16, 1841.

Mr. CORNELIUS H. SANDS is henceforth the only carrier of this paper in that section of the City South of Fulton and West of Pearl streets. Mr. J. H. CLARK, who has for some weeks served our Patrons in that district, has resigned.

PORTENTS AT WASHINGTON.—The attentive reader of Friday's proceedings in Congress will not need a telescope to enable him to observe the lay of the land at Washington. The Land bill is held back in the Senate and the Bankrupt bill in the House, with the very obvious design that their fate shall depend upon that of the Bank bill now in the hands of the President. If the latter fails, the Revenue bill falls with it, and thus the labors of the Extra Session be brought to a miserable conclusion. Now with respect to the Land bill, it may be that the friends of the measure can do no better than they are doing. There has all along been doubt whether that measure can pass the Senate while Ohio in full, New-York and Connecticut in part are so grossly misrepresented as they are upon this and most other questions. It may be, therefore, that there is danger of defeat if this bill is pressed to a decisive vote under any but the most favorable auspices. But with the Bankrupt bill in the House there is no such excuse. There is a clear, undisputed majority of fifteen to thirty in favor of the measure. How, then, shall we account justifiably for the failure to pass this bill on Thursday or Friday, when it could have been done with perfect ease?—for the waton reconsideration of Friday, and the adjourning over, at this eventful crisis, to Monday? Frankly and honestly, we cannot justify these maneuvers, no matter with whom originating, or by whom effected. They are not such, in our view, as a single regard to the good of the country would dictate.

These are times of peril, when men should speak out their honest thoughts if they would be true to the impulses of Patriotism. Tremendous consequences hang upon the events of the present week. The President, it is now obvious to all, as it has been to us for a week past, is about to return the Bank bill to Congress with objections. All the other great measures of the Session are matured, and just ready for passage. None of these are at all likely to meet with objection from the President. The Country greatly needs a National Bank, but it no less needs a General Bankrupt Law and a Revenue Tariff. All these are essential. But the President has insuperable objections to certain features of the Bank bill, and will state them. There is no reason to believe that these objections are fundamental; on the contrary, we know that he is in favor of a different Bank. Can it be wise, then—can it be patriotic or politic, to defeat the measures which we all agree upon because there is one the provisions of which we have not yet agreed upon? Can gentlemen who do this rationally hope to be sustained in the eyes of the People? Can the obstinacy, or impracticability, or whatever you may please to call it, of John Tyler absolve the Members of Congress from the performance of their duty? Will it satisfy the People, when they ask, "Why did you not give us a Bankrupt Law?" "Why not relieve the States by passing the Land bill?" to be answered "the President vetoed the Bank bill." We greatly fear that our friends are in danger of mistaking fatality on this point.

All this, of course, is utterly irrespective of the question of blame which should attach to Mr. Tyler for setting up his will in opposition to the deliberate act of Congress. That matter we will discuss when we have seen what kind of a Veto he gives us—for Veto, it is now hardly doubted, there will be. Let us hear him first, then judge. If he is unfaithful to the principles or the pledges on which he was elevated to power, let him be visited with the public indignation. But whatever may be his delinquencies, they can be no excuse to Congress for refusing to perform its whole duty.

OPINIONS AT WASHINGTON.—We regret to state that it appears to be the general impression at Washington, so far as our private correspondence may indicate, that a part of the Cabinet will resign, in case of a collision between Congress and the President on the Bank question. We believe it is nearly certain that all its members will not, but some of our advisers say more, others less than a majority will do so. The peculiar circumstances which are expected to lead to this step are detailed in a letter from our correspondent "Stranger," but we do not choose to publish them. If any change is made, the reasons will doubtless be given to the public. We trust that this public calamity—for such we cannot but consider it—will be averted if possible.

From the letter of a gallant and energetic Whig of this City now on a visit to Washington, we extract the following: After expressing his fears that the confidential advisers of the President are not those who are made such by the Constitution, and that a Veto is highly probable, he goes on to say:

"One thing is certain: that without any regard to the final action of the President on the Bank bill, the Whig party must and will raise the banner of 'Down with the Veto!' It is a power in its extent never contemplated by the people; it has been, and is, odious. Let the Constitution, then, be so amended as to give to the President the right to return any bill, with his objections, reserving to Congress the right to consider them; and then, if a majority of the Members of both Houses shall still approve of the bill, it shall become the law of the land. Let us look at this matter as it now stands. President Tyler, at the Harrisburg Convention, was the strong advocate for the nomination of Henry Clay for the Presidency. Mr. Clay was the open and unwavering advocate of a National Bank, publicly asserting in the Senate that the Country needed, must and would have one. The popular branch of Congress—the Representatives of the People—fresh from their constituents, with an actual majority of 40 votes in favor of a Bank, pass the present bill by a majority of 31 votes. The President now interposes his peculiar views, and thwarts the wishes of a majority of the People of 19 States of the Union, as expressed at the ballot-boxes. But a few short months since, and the advocate of Henry Clay at Harrisburg votes himself and the hopes and wishes of the Country, and sets us all adrift again upon a sea of uncertainties. It is a melancholy picture to contemplate. The probabilities, however, are now strong that it will be more than realized. The Veto, if it comes, will be followed by a long train of consequences which, in the nature of things, are inevitable."

We do not publish our friend's "train of consequences," and fervently hope they may never be realized. They amount to a disruption of the Whig party, and a warfare on the President—and for what? Not to carry a Bank over his head; for that is manifestly impossible. For what, then, shall we turn ourselves out of our house, and then set to work to get in again?—Yet our correspondent "Stranger," who hails from the other side of the house, after promising that he wishes to write the truth without fear or favor, and that we need not take the responsibility of his peculiar views—that the excitement at Washington increases—that the Repeal of the Sub-Treasury simply throws the Government back on the Treasury Acts of 1789, '91, and the Joint Resolution of 1816, and will not embarrass the President at all, though the contrary has been suggested—gives a history of the origin and progress of the Compromise amendment, making it in substance a Cabinet measure, and insisting that the Cabinet must resign if it is rejected by the President, as he positively asserts that it will be. We decline publishing this history, not merely for the most obvious reason, but because there can be no assurance of its perfect accuracy, even with the best intentions on the part of the narrator. He concludes:

"These circumstances, together with the differences of opinion now known to exist upon the propriety of signing the Bank bill, will unquestionably lead to a breach in the councils of the President and the party that will require 'time, faith and energy' to heal. If your readers will hear this and

you will publish it, I will talk plainer in my next. The time is now coming that we shall have no half-way ground to stand upon. The Veto may be in tomorrow. It is confidently hoped, however, and not very improbable, that the President will hold on to it until Tuesday. The excitement and feeling are so strong upon the subject, that to return the bill will unquestionably embarrass the business before the House. There is good hope of the Bankrupt Law passing the House, though it cannot be disguised that its fate is a little doubtful. Depend upon one thing for certain, the Administration will be a vigorous one—whether successful or not remains to be demonstrated. They have courage and hope, and a lion-hearted Captain. Yours, STRANGER."

The Senate of this State, now sitting at Buffalo as a Court for the Correction of Errors, has been called by Gov. Seward to hold an Executive Session, commencing this day, with a view to the filling of sundry offices now vacant or about to become so. First among these is the station of Judge of the Superior Court, which becomes vacant on Wednesday by the arrival of Judge EDWARDS at the age of sixty years, which is the limit fixed by the State Constitution. Prominent among the names of candidates for the station stand those of DAVID GRAHAM and WILLIAM KENT, who have each achieved eminence and honor at the Bar early in life. Either of them is abundantly qualified for the post; but if political considerations and services were regarded in the selection Mr. Graham would doubtless be the man. In legal qualifications Mr. Kent has hardly a superior.

We have heard the names also of Hon. JOHN C. SPENCER and WM. SAMUEL JOHNSON, Esq., proposed, but do not learn that either is a candidate. On the contrary, we have understood that Mr. Spencer peremptorily declined it. He could hardly be spared from the station whose duties he now discharges with such signal ability and efficiency. The current impression appears to be that Mr. Kent will be selected.

## AUGUST ELECTIONS.

TENNESSEE.—We had returns from only two Counties by yesterday's mails—Davidson, (in which is Nashville) in Middle and Washington in East Tennessee. Nashville gives 426 majority for Jones, Whig, for Governor, and the Nashville Whig believes his majority over Polk in the County is 500—which will be a gain from '39, when Cannon beat Polk on 237. Last year, Harrison had 636 majority. In Washington County, the vote stands—

1841.	1839.
Jones.....300	Polk.....1119
Polk's majority.....1124	Cannon.....196
Polk's majority.....319.	Polk's majority.....319.

These returns are not decisive, but we have little doubt that Jones is elected.

ILLINOIS.—First District.—We have a letter from Alton dated the 4th, giving returns nearly complete from that County, (Madison) in which Webb, Whig, has 413 majority. The remaining polls will probably reduce it. Edwardsville and Collinsville in Randolph, 167 for Reynolds, 352 for Webb. Two polls in St. Clair County give Webb 255, Reynolds (Opp.) 400 votes. Clinton gives Reynolds 71 majority—(91 for Van Buren). It is conceded that Reynolds is re-elected by some 2,000 votes. Webb was unpopular.

Second District.—Returns from three Counties are as follows:

Congress—1841.	President—1840.
Casey.....302	Harrison.....1104
Casey's gain on Harrison.....161	
Casey.....302	Harrison.....1104
Casey's gain on Harrison.....161	

This looks as though Casey may have succeeded, but Van Buren's majority in the District was some 1,200.

Third District.—We have very few additional returns from this District, though both our Springfield and Jacksonville papers were due yesterday. What little we have, however, is favorable to Mr. Stuart's re-election, which we believe is safe.

INDIANA.—We have a full statement of the result of the election in this State prepared, for which we have not room. Briefly—there are 31 Senators who hold over—20 of them Whig, 11 Opposition. The election of 16 new ones has been ascertained: 7 Whig, 9 Opposition. Three remain to be heard from, but the Whigs have a certain majority without them.

The House, so far as we have heard, stand: 33 Whig to 46 Opposition. Sixteen remain to be heard from—all Whig last year. Result doubtful.

ALABAMA.—Fitzpatrick, Opp., has undoubtedly beaten McClung for Governor. McClung was an independent stump candidate. We still hope the District System has triumphed—it is largely ahead this far. In the Legislature, there is little change.

MR. JULIUS F. LEMOYNE of Washington Co. is proposed as the Abolition candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

Where is John McKean? The Bankrupt bill is likely to be lost, when five votes would have secured it on Friday, and John McKean was among the missing. We understand that he has come home for the Session, to attend to his other affairs, leaving his constituent's interests to take care of themselves. He will yet rue this!

A "Gothamite" urges that the names of our streets should all be plainly designated at the several corners, as they now are not. Right and necessary—who will see to it?

A meeting of Master Stone-Cutters, opposed to State Prison Monopoly will be held at the Howard House this Evening. Friends of Honest Industry, attend!

The investigation into the mysterious circumstances attending the Murder of Miss Rogers is still actively pursued by the Police. We have great hopes that the strenuous efforts now making will not be in vain. Nothing has yet transpired, however.

THE GREAT RAIN of last week appears to have extended over half the Country. At Cincinnati it came down on Saturday night (7th) and Sunday night; farther East, it came later. It has been everywhere most welcome, for the Corn and Potato crops were generally dying of drought. They will be light still; but far better than they would have been if the rain had held off a week longer.

THE YELLOW FEVER has at length broke out at New-Orleans. Several cases had occurred, but it had not become very fatal at our last advices. We fear it will prove a terrible scourge there before Autumn.

The Superior, Capt. Gould, makes another trip to the Fishing Banks to-morrow. Oh that we were able to bear him company!

CITY PRISON STATISTICS.—There were received into this City Prison during the week ending on Saturday morning last, 100 white men, 50 white women, 16 black men, and 10 black women; total 175. During the same period there were discharged, 110 white men, 50 white women, 14 black men, and 12 black women; total 186. Remaining in prison, 69 white men, 25 white women, 3 black men, and 6 black women; total remaining, 108.

CANAL TOLLS.—There were received for tolls on the Canals of this State, during the first week in Aug. \$44,946 75 For the same time in 1840, - - - 36,540 85 Excess in favor of 1841, - - - \$8,405 90

The "Crescent City" says that the Texas landlords advertise their stables as proof against horse-thieves. Hope he didn't mean to insinuate.

IN SENATE, after the usual morning business, the Land bill was taken up, and Mr. ARCHER moved the striking out of the ninth section, which requires the application of the lands granted to the New States to purposes of Internal Improvement. Mr. CLAY of Ala. briefly opposed this, and it was rejected without a division.

Mr. McROBERTS moved to strike out the section directing the grant of lands to New States, and insert larger amounts. Rejected; Yeas 19; Nays 25.

Mr. WALKER moved that the unsold lands in Tennessee be now ceded to that State, and those of the other States likewise, when they shall have been respectively as long in the Union as Tennessee has been. Rejected; Yeas 14; Nays 20.

Mr. CLAY of Ala. moved to strike out the tenth section, which declares that the benefits of Preemption under this act all who shall have obtained Pre-emptions under former acts. Carried; Yeas 23; Nays 20.

Mr. SEVIER moved that the Senate adjourn over to Monday. Messrs. BERRIEN and BUCHANAN opposed this motion, the former on the ground that the business of the Senate was far behind that of the House; the latter anxious for an early adjournment. It was withdrawn, and the Senate adjourned.

In the HOUSE, Mr. SERGEANT moved that the House, when it adjourns, adjourn over to Monday. Carried: 112 to 49.

Mr. BARNARD moved that the debate on the Bankrupt bill be closed at 2 o'clock today. Carried: 74 to 61.

The House now went into Committee of the Whole on the Bankrupt bill, and Mr. BIRDSEYE of N. Y. spoke an hour against the bill in its present form, and was followed by Mr. McKAY of N. C. in general opposition. On motion of Mr. SMITH of Conn. the Committee then rose (79 to 59) and Mr. SMITH moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House had just agreed to arrest the debate at 2 o'clock. Mr. WISE moved a call of the House. Refused: 71 to 82. Mr. PROFFIT moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table. Negatived: 87 to 93. Mr. SMITH having moved the Previous Question, it was seconded: 93 to 76; and the motion to reconsider prevailed: Yeas 102; Nays 98.

Mr. ATHERTON moved a reconsideration of the vote by which the House had agreed to adjourn over to Monday. Laid on the table, on motion of Mr. PENDLETON: Yeas 101; Nays 94.

The House now went again into Committee, and Mr. WISE gave the majority a dressing for the votes they had just given. He said it was evident that the Bankrupts were to be sacrificed by their pretended friends—that the passage of this bill was to be delayed, and its defeat held in terror over the head of the President as a punishment for vetoing the Bank bill, should he venture to do so. He wished the Bankrupts to understand now that they were betrayed, and that they would get no relief this Session. He further remarked on the palpable juggle of reconsidering and prolonging the discussion when nobody wished to speak on the bill.

Messrs. BRIGGS of Mass. and MORGAN of N. Y. replied to Mr. WISE; after which Messrs. WHITE of Ind. and SOTELERS of Md. spoke in favor of the bill, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Md. against it. Mr. HOLMES of S. C. then obtained the floor, and the Committee rose.

The House then took up the bill to provide for printing the returns of the Census, which was so amended as to order the printing of 29,000 (instead of 10,000) copies of the abstract, and engrossed for a third reading. Adjourned.

THE BURNING OF THE ERIE.—By the Buffalo papers to Thursday evening, we have farther particulars of the great disaster. The following persons, in addition to the list published in our last, were on board, and perished in the catastrophe, viz:

Mr. Milneore and wife, dentist of Chicago; Von Oskerman, a German, tinner; Mr. Sherman and daughter, Hamburg, Erie Co.; Mr. Nethroppe, a Danish gentleman; Henry Freeman, Jamestown, Chautauque Co.; Axel Rickers, Hamburg, Erie Co.; John Harrington, White's Corners, Erie Co.; Luther Fuller, wheelman; William Chests, waiter, colored; William Winters, do; James Read, do; Robert Smith, head cook, colored; Henry Vosburgh, 24 do; David Mills, 34 do; Israel Vosburgh, porter, do; William Sparks, 24 porter, do; Doctor Hackett, Thomsonian physician, of Lockport, do.

German.—A. Strugler, Cleveland, 2 persons; Mrs. M. Stember, Zanesville, 3 do; Mrs. Bargest, Portsmouth, 3 do; J. F. Byer, Chicago, 2 do.

The whole number of German deck passengers was about one hundred and thirty. The total loss of life probably exceeded two hundred persons.

Among the persons on board were the "Erie Band," who went out this first trip in her on a pleasure excursion. They were ten in number, and we know several among them of the worthiest young men in Erie. Of the ten but two were saved—Alex. Lamberton and Wm. Wadsworth.

Mr. Willet Weeks of Brooklyn, we are happy to state, was not on board, though he had intended to be. He is now at home, receiving the congratulations of his friends. But the "Wm. Griffin, Miss." published in our former list was Mr. E. Griffin, flour-dealer of this City, and Miss Griffin, his sister—both lost.

The Buffalo Penny Press says:

Alexander Lamberton, musician, from Erie, and Frederick Parmelee, bar-keeper, were picked up by a small boat after the Clinton had left. Parmelee was on the water seven hours, and showed great presence of mind in exerting himself to save Mr. Gelston, the brother-in-law of Col. Reed. He gave him a plank which he had secured for his own preservation, and when the boat had ceased to move, after waiting to find some one else to whom he could render assistance, he took one of the leaders of the boat, and by managing to keep upon it, he succeeded in preserving his own life.

The loss of property by the Erie was heavy. She had on board the first large invoice of merchandise shipped for the upper lakes this season, some 30 tons, worth at least \$20,000. The emigrants had also a large amount of specie, not far from \$180,000 and the boat herself must have cost all of \$75,000, making in all a little short of \$300,000 lost.

The Ohio below Pittsburgh had only 13 inches water on the bars a few days since, but a steamboat of ten inches was still in motion.

"THE SCRIBE" is the name of a new Whig paper at Athens, Pennsylvania.

Prof. BRONSON, the Elocutionist, was lecturing at Louisville at our last advices.

YALE COLLEGE.—The Commencement at this ancient institution is to take place on Wednesday next, 18th inst., and will be an occasion of universal interest. On Tuesday at 9 o'clock, Dr. ROBINSON of this city will deliver an oration before the Phi Beta Kappa Society. There is also to be a Grand Jubilee of the Brothers in Unity, on the same day. This fraternity was founded in 1765 and has a Library of nearly 800 volumes. On its catalogue are the names of many of the most illustrious in American history. Among its living members are NOAH WEBSTER, the American Lexicographer; Gov. JOHN DAVIS, of Mass.; Gov. ELLSWORTH of Conn.; Dr. BRECKNER of Ohio; Prof. BENJ. MILLMAN, the poet PERCIVAL, &c. On Tuesday at 11 A. M. they are to have an Oration from Rev. J. NEWLAND MARRITT, an Honorary Member of the Society, and a Poem from JAS. G. PERCIVAL, a "Brother" of the class of 1815.

A concert is to be given by the College Choir, on Wednesday evening.

CASTLE GARDEN.—At this old and favorite place the seventh representation of the Eruption of Mount Vesuvius will be given this evening, besides many other attractive pieces. We know that the lessees have laid out a large sum of money in the getting up of "Vesuvius," and we also know that it is well worthy public patronage; and further, we know that Castle Garden is, independent of the "Eruption," the most pleasant place in the city at which to spend an evening.

FROM TEXAS.—The steamboat Savannah arrived at New-Orleans on the 4th with Galveston dates to the 1st instant. The Presidential Election engrossed all thoughts there.

Hon. J. M. Housford has returned from surveying the Eastern Boundary of Texas, in connection with the U. S. Commissioner. He states that the distance from the Sabine to the Red River is much less than has been supposed; that the line crosses the Sulphur fork of Red River only nine and a half miles from its mouth, and that, running due north from this point 12 or 15 miles, the line strikes the lower bend of Red River nearly at right angles. From this point, the River is of course the boundary; but the Texans have gained by the survey a large tract of valuable land hitherto presumed to belong to the United States, on which reside a hundred planters, with estates worth \$10,000 each.

The Mexican Gen. Arista had sent in two Commissioners with dispatches to "Mr. Lamar," which of course were not received by the President. Their purport was understood to be a proposal of truce between Mexico and Texas while Arista made a campaign against the Camanches. It was suspected that he intended rather to cut off the Santa Fe Expedition. President Lamar has sent back two Commissioners to ascertain Arista's real meaning.

Three wagons loaded with goods, on their way from the coast to Bexar, were lately attacked and captured by the Mexicans. This has caused great excitement on the Western frontier, where the people clamor loudly for a campaign against Mexico.

The Mexican General Anaya, it is stated, after aiding to revolutionize Yucatan, then Chiapas, and to free each from the road to Centralism, has resigned his command successively in each, and is now engaged in the same work in another province.

Gen. URREA, who failed in his attempt to overthrow the Central Government last year, it is now stated in these papers, is at the head of a large party of Federalists in Lower California, on the Pacific and that the Mexican Government has not the power to put him down.

INDIANS.—Mr. Osborne, who arrived recently from San Antonio by way of Austin, reports that while he remained in the latter place, a gentleman arrived from the encampment of the Santa Fe Pioneers, about 250 miles distant, who stated that a large body of Indians, supposed to be about 4,000 in number, had been discovered about 70 miles from the encampment. They have sixty negroes, and a large number of horses, mules, &c. and 400 acres of corn. The troops were waiting for a reinforcement of 500 men, who were expected to join them previous to the 25th inst. at which time it was intended to attack the village. The position occupied by the Indians is a valley surrounded by mountains with only one entrance about 500 yards in width. The Santa Fe troops were said to be in fine health and spirits, and were determined to pursue their route after having a brush with the Indians.

Mr. Osborne also states that a party of Indians came down and stole fifteen horses below Bastrop on Saturday night last.

FROM FLORIDA.—The Savannah Republican of the 10th has advices from Palatka, Florida, to the 7th and St. Augustine to the 6th inst. It is believed that all Concochee's (Wild-Cat's) band have come in, with some of Sam Jones'. Small parties are coming in to Tampa daily, and recent accounts give strong assurances that Sam Jones himself will come in soon. Fort Micanopy has been abandoned. The large scouting party for the Everglades has not yet returned. More than 100 have already come in at Tampa. Wild-Cat is kept in iron, with some of his warriors. Col. Worth makes no promises, but sends word to the savages that they may come in at once and be sent quietly to Arkansas, or wait till he can take them, which will be soon, when he will force them to go, or hang them. Meantime they are allowed no rest; 300 men are beating up their hiding-places continually.

There are reports that part of Alect Tustenugge's band are disaffected to their Chief and willing to come in. A small detachment of troops, with Indian guides, had gone out to meet a party of them, and hope to persuade them to surrender.

FIRE IN NEW-ORLEANS.—A fire broke out in New-Orleans about ten o'clock on the 4th inst. in the drug store of Mr. Massey, on the south corner of Camp and Gravier streets.

After burning for nearly four hours the flames were extinguished. Five four-story brick buildings were destroyed, and, with their contents, made up a sum total of loss of not less than \$100,000, three-fourths of which will probably fall on the Insurance Companies. Two firemen were injured by the falling of a wall.

The names of the occupants of the stores burnt, are Quarles, Springer & Co.; B. H. Massey; Andrews & Brothers; J. E. Woodruff; W. M. Beal; Kirkman, Abernethy & Hanna; Allen, Asher & Co. Messrs. C. A. Jacobs, John Sillidell, and others, were the owners of the buildings, and it is believed, were fully insured.

DEATH BY JUMPING FROM A WINDOW.—On Saturday night a man whose name we did not learn, threw himself or jumped out of an upper window of the house No. 31 Washington-street, and frightfully injured himself. He was conveyed to the City Hospital, where he died yesterday morning. The Coroner will hold an inquest on the body this day.

A FINANCIAL SAFE.—A. C. Farrington, late President of the Gallop Bank, Ohio, has been found guilty of forging bills of exchange, and sentenced to fifteen years hard labor in the Ohio State Prison. He will have time to learn some useful business.

The "Quarterly Paper of the Foreign Evangelical Society," No. 1, has been issued by John S. Taylor & Co.

CLERKS' MEETING.—At a large and respectable meeting of the Clerks employed in Retail Dry Goods Stores in the City of New-York, held pursuant to adjournment at Washington Hall on the evening of August 13th, 1841, JOHN W. PINE was called to the Chair, and JAMES D. CRAIG appointed Secretary.

The Minutes of the primary meeting having been read, the Committee of Seven previously appointed made an able and conclusive Report; and thereupon the following Preamble and Resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, the practice that now exists among the Retail Dry Goods Merchants of the City of keeping open their stores, and consequently requiring those in their employ to attend them, from 6 or 7 o'clock in the morning until 10 or 12 o'clock at night, is a practice from which they derive no benefit, but sustain absolute loss; neither do we see any advantage accruing from the practice to the public, while we are enabled to exert our Retail Dry Goods Merchant in the City for his signature, and if any refuse to sign the same, to take their names and places of business, and make a full report at a future meeting to be called by the Committee.

Resolved, That when the petition has been circulated among the Merchants by the Committee, they be requested to deliver them to the Secretary, and be the Secretary, to give public notice of the same to the Merchants and Clerks.

Resolved, That the Committee of Thirty meet at the Shakespeare Hall on Tuesday Evening, 17th inst.; and that the proceedings be published in the New-York Tribune, Sun, Herald, and Courier & Enquirer.

A collection was taken up in aid of the objects of this meeting, and Wm. H. FANNING appointed Treasurer. Twenty of the Committee of Thirty were appointed by the meeting, and the Chair authorized to appoint the residue.

On motion, it was unanimously Resolved, That the thanks of this meeting are hereby tendered to the Editor of The New-York Tribune for his generous, unsolicited and most efficient advocacy of our cause.

The meeting then, on motion, adjourned.

S. D. CRAIG, Secretary. J. W. PINE, President.

Penches and Milk, at PATTERSON'S, corner of Nassau and Ann-street. aul4 5\*

## POSTSCRIPT.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Washington Correspondence of the New-York Tribune. SATURDAY, AUGUST 14.

The editors' Sub-Treasury act it at length repealed, the bill for that purpose having received the signature of the President on the 13th inst., as was to-day announced to the Senate.

In Senate, the bill to extend the time for issuing Virginia Military Land Warrants was taken up, and after some debate passed.

The resolution to distribute among the States and Territories 7000 copies of the printed returns of the Sixth Census, and to reserve 3,000 copies in the Library of Congress for future disposition, was adopted.

The resolution of Mr. CLAY of Ala. inquiring of the Secretary of the Treasury why he has not previously laid before the Senate, in compliance with its resolution of last Session, information relative to the issues of scrip connected with military land warrants, was taken up, and after brief debate adopted.

The orders of the day were called for, viz. the Distribution Bill, when a motion was made to postpone it, many of the Senators being absent. Some conversation arose, in which Mr. SEVIER insisted on proceeding with the bill; as they had rejected his motion to adjourn over to Monday, he was here and ready to go on with business, which ought not to be retarded by those who had seen fit to absent themselves. The motion to lay over was carried: Yeas 25; Nays 10.

A motion to adjourn was lost by Yeas 16, Nays 18, and the Senate went into Executive session.

The House has not been in session to-day, as it was the day set apart to visit the U. S. ship Delaware, at Annapolis, and has been improved in that manner by many members of the House, with some of the Senate. The day has been delightful. The President, contrary to expectations, did not go.

TENNESSEE ELECTION.—The Globe of Saturday contains the following returns:—Sullivan co. Polk 1336, Jones 317; Hawkins 200 maj. for Polk; Washington 334 do.; Carter and Johnson 855 maj. for Jones.

WILLIAM CLAY, Esq., father of Hon. C. C. Clay of the U. S. Senate, died in Grainger county, Tennessee, on the 4th inst.

A duel was fought a few days since at Indian Bend, La., between G. L. Fussler and Alcide Penot. Some blood but no brains lost.

## City Intelligence.

Reported for the New-York Tribune.

POLICE OFFICE.—Thief and Prompt Arrest.—On Saturday morning, Police Officer Rodgers and his wife, standing from the street, saw a public house in West-st., and left a carpet bag and clothing worth \$25, where Mrs. Rodgers also remained until her husband could procure a carriage. On his return, the carpet-bag was gone, and all efforts to recover it were unavailing, and they concluded to proceed to the Police Office. In the interim, officers Collins and Hub-Fredrick Schmitz, who were on Post 9th, saw a fellow named wate, in crossing the Park, carrying a carpet-bag, and he picked the pocket of Mr. En Coleman of Mississippi, Orange Co. of \$70. On Saturday the trio were sent to prison to answer.

Charge of False Pretences.—On Saturday, officers G. F. Hays and Welsh arrested a male named William Williams, charged with having, on the 11th inst., obtained 30 baskets of Champagne wine, worth \$242.50, from Emanuel Pricner, of No. 3 Broad-st., under false pretences. At the Police Office he was met by another accusation, preferred against him by Mr. B. D. Whitting, of Massachusetts, on the 22d of January last, charging Williams with being a fugitive from justice, and an adulterous forger, in obtaining goods under false pretences, for which a requisition was issued by Gov. Davis of Massachusetts on the Governor of this State for the delivery over of Williams for trial. He was then committed in default of bail.

Pickpockets.—On Friday, as Mr. Aaron Reeder (staying at the Astor) was standing in the custom store of John Hagarty & Sons, in Pearl-street, his pocket was picked of his pocket-book, containing \$1,390 in bills, a \$100 Treasury note, and some certificates of deposit on the Bank of the State of Alabama. No trace of thief or property has yet been obtained.

Wanted and Held.—Ten persons were arrested and lodged in the watch-house, on a warrant issued by Justice Merritt. Nine of them were committed for examination, and one of them, viz. John Thompson, discharged from custody by Assistant Alderman Alexander, without the shadow of law or right.